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NUMBER 6

## THE GAZETTE.

MONDAY MARCH 15.  
Cholera has broken out quite liberally in Venice, and it is by no means extinct in Spain. It appears with sufficient frequency to make Europe apprehensive.

Charles Webster & Co., of New York, are to be the publishers of the new Life of Pope Leo XIII. The book is expected to have an immense sale, and the profits are to be applied to the propagation of the church. The above-named firm publish Hackberry Finn, and the Life of General Grant—indicating that they purpose issuing standard works as a business. Webster is a brother-in-law to Mark Twain.

The position of health officer, of the city of New York is worth \$25,000 per annum. Dr. Charles Phelps has just been nominated for the place, which Dr. E. M. Smith has been filling for some time, by Governor Hill. The governor has also made a nomination in place of Dr. Smith, who has been filling the position since 1880. Gov. Hill is a radical civil service reformer of the violent type—in his speeches.

Representative Guy and other Louisianians are seeking to have the house committee on agriculture report favorably for an appropriation of \$1,000,000 wherewith to make two machines for the manufacture of sorghum by the "diffusion" process. The American engine will grow bald with wonder as he sees those southern democrats patriotically wanting \$1,000,000 with which to build two sorghum machines. It does not take a very long head to conjecture that the "diffusion process" will apply more decidedly to the \$1,000,000 than to the sorghum.

### ADJUSTING AN OLD MATTER.

When General Rusk assumed the duties of governor, January 1st, 1882, there was a claim of the United States against the state of Wisconsin of \$207,855.16. This claim was a relic of the war—a part of the tax imposed for war purposes during the rebellion, which had never been paid by the state. On the other hand the state had claims against the National government for money which should have come to Wisconsin as trustee and have been credited to the school and swamp land funds. The United States had credited certain amounts to the state so that a year ago this winter the balance due from the general government was \$51,145.56. Wishing to have a permanent adjustment of the whole business the governor last year deputed Col. Burchard to go to Washington and secure a decisive settlement. With the earnest co-operation of Mr. Caswell the object has been accomplished.

The manner in which the business has been conducted was something like this: when the taxes were imposed by the government during the war, the state had the option of collecting them, and being allowed for its services a commission of 15 per cent, or of permitting the national government to make the collection through its own agents. Wisconsin adopted the former method; and as stated, on the first day of January, 1882, the amount due the United States was \$207,855.16. Governor Rusk soon succeeded in getting the government to credit Wisconsin with the sum of \$158,530.50, leaving a balance of \$51,145.56, which sum has been in controversy since that date.

The manner in which this date has been indicated by Mr. Caswell: Commission which should have been allowed before 1882.....\$ 8,919.45 Commission credited since.....29,891.31 Five per cent on land sales.....22,325.74

Balance due the state.....\$ 51,145.56

Which, so far as can be seen, is satisfactorily in every way. In addition to this sum the state still claims a further indebtedness from the United States for commission on the sale of public lands for 1883, 1884 and 1885, which amounts to \$74,000, and the commission for 1886 will be about \$24,000, making a total of \$102,000 due the state from the general government. If obtained, this money is covered into the general school fund, to be distributed throughout the state.

### "TOO BUSY."

The words "too busy"—and they are insignificant words when compared to "unconscious delinquency"—can be made to cover a multitude of delinquencies. They constitute the stock phrase of persons who fail to live up to their engagements, of persons who diffuse their attention over a thousand unimportant matters and of persons who by reason of incompetency are unable to perform duties which they are expected to perform. There are too, has become a habit with multitudes of persons, and the prompt response of "I am too busy" is a request will be "I am too busy." As it is known in the overwhelming majority of cases to be a mere subterfuge to avoid the execution of a duty, its use rarely produces any impression on the person to whom it is addressed; there is simply a common-sense that the speaker is indisposed to concede to the request which has been made. It is, however, rarely heard among men of business qualifications, for it is a fact which has long been recognized that the men whose brains and hands are most actively employed are those persons who can be relied on to assist in enterprises which require work and thought.

These words were recently employed by Secretary Manning. The committee of the house on banking had requested his presence at one of its sessions to give information respecting the financial affairs of the country, but Mr. Manning pleaded his inability to be present owing to the fact that he was "too busy." It is said to be the first time in the history of the country when a secretary of one of the departments of the national government has failed to accede to such a request. It is so very manifest, that the financial minister is the one

person above all others who is supposed to be able to furnish the required information, and the necessity which so frequently exists for knowledge pertaining to the currency or some other branch of financial business, make the declaration of the secretary upon so frivolous a pretext is a most decided insult to the committee—and it is also a confession that he was too ignorant and inexperienced to undergo the catechism to which he would have to be subjected.

And his subordinate, Treasurer Jordan gave the same answer—the man who, after Mr. Acton had resigned as assistant treasurer at New York, found time to go to that city and discharge the duties of the sub-treasurer for some days;—and for a time he thought himself competent to perform this duty in addition to his duties as treasurer of the United States. For such an officer to announce that he is "too busy" to give his views to a committee of either house is an act which should be considered an impertinence. If members of congress are to receive this treatment or if all the information in the departments is to be considered "private and confidential" and therefore not to be disclosed, or if this response is to be looked upon as a confession of ignorance and incapacity—in any one of these cases, an effort and indignity have been offered to the representatives of the people. From any point of view it would seem proper and dignified for the president to get advisers who have some acquaintance with the affairs which they attempt to manage.

### LABOR AND STRIKES.

The strike of the men employed in the Gould system of railroads which centers in St. Louis, by which two thousand men are in idleness, five thousand miles of road are lying useless, and the business of five millions of people is more or less interrupted, produces a state of things which is remarkable not alone for its present damage but for its suggestiveness of future trouble and disaster.

Twenty years have seen great changes in the condition of the laboring people, particularly in our large cities. And in the efforts to obtain the improvements which have come so rapidly and which have been welcomed with joy, there has been but little opposition from any quarter. The sentiment which sustained this movement came from the universal approval of the people; which approval has been embodied in laws shortening the hours of labor; prohibiting the employment of children; increasing the facilities for universal education; providing for the settlement of difficulties by arbitration; increasing the responsibilities of employers and by the thousand and one other laws whose enactment and whose tendency for many years have been toward the protection of the laboring classes—their greater comfort, happiness and intelligence and the constant enlargement of their privileges.

The contrast between their condition at the present time and forty years ago is marked and gratifying. In place of the ignorance, equator and general absence of most of the elements which add to the delights of life, the average working man in our towns and cities is a resident of a comfortable home which is decently furnished, and his family has necessary food and clothing; and the savings banks return of the country show that, notwithstanding the somewhat pressing times of the past year, their deposits have been considerably augmented; a decisive evidence that the working classes have been constantly accumulating while unfortunately their employers have, perhaps, been doing a losing business. When in some cases these losses have been large and the prospects hopeless for a beneficial change, the employers have doubtless been compelled from a sense of self protection, to cut down wages; but it is believed that wages have been advanced more frequently than they have been diminished and generally at the expense of any profit by the employer.

To the extent of receiving reward for labor which will be consistent with a fair degree of profit for the employer; of having that protection to limb and health which is the engendering of later-day civilization and of being accorded those privileges for intellectual improvement which are the indispensable possession of every American citizen—to that extent the agitation of this social question will be aided, and its solution favorable to the wage-workers will be approved by all classes of the people.

But the strikes which are now in progress have in their design or execution no purpose analogous to the foregoing objects. It is a complaint of the labor unions that capital has conspired to injure the working man; but in this and similar instances, these unions have united to destroy capital. And in the effort to destroy capital they enjoin in a common ruin the immediate objects of their antagonism, their own homes and families and millions of people who have only a remote interest in the contest. The cessation of business, the disruption of private rights and private property, the contempt of law and the violation of the most sacred obligations known to civilized men are some of the evils which arise from these forcible interferences. Is organized labor a more certain safeguard for society than concentrated capital? Is that tyranny which is exercised by one man as the exponent of all the societies of one kind in the country, less powerful and threatening than that which cannot by any conceivable possibility be exercised by one capitalist or by one set of capitalists? Is not the danger to society more immediate and to business more disastrous, when one man spoken by one man may be heard almost as far as the shot which was fired at Lexington and be acted upon without delay, than from an aggregation of money, which, however large, will sooner or

### after will be scattered in some manner?

It is the proper and constant boast of the people of this city that its manufacturing enterprises are in a more solid and enduring basis than those of almost any other town in the northwest. No collapses or disasters of any volume have occurred in Janesville for many years by which confiding creditors outside the city have been the losers. By close figuring and good management, our industries have succeeded in holding their own against the adversities of the past few years. It must be confessed that in so doing they have sacrificed all thoughts of profits and dividends; their managers have recognized the fact that it is better in every way and for all parties that these concerns should be kept active without reward, rather than have them lie idle. And yet to a great degree this is a thankless task; with all their efforts they have simply made the consensus pay their way, living on the substance of things hoped for, and on the evidence of things not seen. Notwithstanding these facts, which are known of all our citizens, there is a constant apprehension that that same spirit which is spreading injury and calamity in many quarters of our land may in this section of country come to the surface. How great a blessing it would be,—were it possible, by some metamorphosis,—if the capitalist and working-man could exchange places for a season, which would enable the former to understand the hopes, requirements and necessities of the wage-workers while the latter would perceive the difficulties, anxieties and apprehensions of the capitalists. In this way there might be a mutual appreciation of the complaints and suspicions which each one of these classes entertains towards the other, that would tend to harmonize, if not entirely obliterate, all animosity.

It cannot be disguised, that there is something of a crisis in the present situation. An unrestrained contagion of the affliction which is now not by any means local, will, if it does not entirely ruin industries which already exist, most certainly put an end to most enterprises which have been projected and which only await favorable circumstances to be put in execution.

### THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

#### CONGRESS DEVOTES SATURDAY TO ATTENDING A FUNERAL.

Senator Miller's Remains on Their Journey to the Tomb—An Incident of the Pan-Electric Matter—Editorial on Little Too Late—Wool Tariff—Notes.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 15.—Saturday was devoted by both senate and house to the funeral of the remains of Senator Miller of California. The casket containing the senator's body was escorted from the family residence to the capital by a squad of police officers and a committee of the loyal legion. They were met at the capital by the senators and representatives appointed to act as pall-bearers, who escorted them to the senate chamber. The casket was placed in the center of the chamber, and the senators and representatives proceeded in a body to the senate chamber. The supreme court, the diplomatic corps, the president and his cabinet, and the family of the deceased had seats in the senate chamber. The funeral service was conducted by Rev. Dr. Leonard, of St. Paul's Episcopal church. The procession was a long one, and was composed of senators, representatives and citizens, all on foot. As the depot the train was placed in the special car set apart to bear them to California, and left in charge of a guard of the loyal legion. At 7 o'clock the guard was withdrawn, and ten minutes later the train containing the remains of the senator departed, and the congressional committee started on its long journey to the Pacific coast. Upon returning from the senate chamber the house adjourned.

#### ALL ENTITLED TO BOUNTY.

A Question That Is of Interest to Veterans and Their Heirs.  
WASHINGTON CITY, March 15.—Second Comptroller Maynard has settled an important question arising from the act of April 22, 1862, which directs that a pension be paid to a soldier who enlisted for three years prior to July 23, 1861, under the president's proclamation of March 3, 1861, and the orders of the war department issued in pursuance thereof, and was actually present in the service for three years before August 3, 1861, and who was honorably discharged, should be paid the full bounty of \$100 unless already paid. The second comptroller holds that said bounty is to be paid to the heirs of every deceased soldier who, if living, would be entitled thereto, whether he died before or after the passage of the act.

#### Promptly Knocked Out Down.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 15.—J. Harris Rogers was the witness before the telephone investigating committee Saturday. He said Mr. Casey Young cautioned witness not to tell anybody that the government suit was to be brought. Witness called on Gardner, the secretary of the Washington Telephone company, and soon saw that Gardner knew all about the matter. "Witness again saw Young being recruited," he said; "the very first man I met knew all about it." Young said: "Confound it, I told Bradley Johnson and Honcle, and I suppose they have talked about it." The witness next detailed the story of a difficulty with Young. It seems that witness told Young that he did not know the difference between a receiver and a transmitter, whereupon Young expressed the opinion that witness was a d-d fool, and was promptly knocked down for his remark. Afterward the witness apologized, but he had never met Young since, and the next day the correspondence was given to The World.

#### No Model of Belly Telephone.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 15.—It has been discovered in the patent office that there is not on file a single model of the original telephone. The patent which was issued to Professor Bell in March, 1876, and which is now being contested by the government, was granted without a model being filed. The present officers of the patent office do not know how this omission occurred. The exhibits in the suit will probably be compared with the model of the telephone which is alleged to be possessed by the government. Bell's application for a patent.

#### Quite Ancient History.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 15.—The story that is going the rounds of the press about two of Mr. Blaine's daughters joining the Roman Catholic church is not news. Both of the elder daughters have been Roman Catholics for several years, and attended St. Matthew's church while in Washington. Mrs. Copinger was married by a Roman Catholic priest, as every one who was here at the time of the wedding in the new house will remember.

Somebody Aboard of Edison's This Time.  
WASHINGTON CITY, March 15.—Thomas

A. Edison will probably find some difficulty in getting a patent for his invention of telegraphing from a moving train—for which he has just made application—owing to the fact that about six months ago Lucius J. Phelps of New York obtained a patent for telegraphing from a train by means of induction.

#### Congressman Willis Annoyed.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 15.—Congressman Willis, of Kentucky, is said to be considerably annoyed over the virtual defeat of his amendment which would have the address action of the house committee on education. It is understood that he will endeavor to pass a similar measure through the house, under a suspension of the rules.

#### For a Tariff on Wool.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 15.—Representatives of the wool-growing industry were heard by the house committee on ways and means Saturday. The burden of their desire was that the tariff on wool be stored, and they presented figures to show that the reduction of the duty in 1887 had worked great wrong to sheep-growers.

#### Malone's Son to be Arraigned.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 15.—R. Butler Malone, son of Senator Malone, is to be arraigned in the criminal court for assault and battery with intent to kill. The assault occurred in Chicago, at which time a man named John Willis in the parlors of Willis' hotel, some time ago, when he Malone's was drunk.

#### The Des Moines River Lands Bill.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 15.—Wilson of Iowa, intends bringing before the senate, if he can and as soon as he can do so, with a view to securing passage over the president's veto, the bill which would divide the lands held by sections on the Des Moines river into the state of Iowa.

#### Gen. Terry Confirmed.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 15.—It is understood that Gen. Terry was confirmed at the executive session of the senate on Thursday as major general to succeed Gen. Hancock.

#### Fund for Mrs. Hancock.

New York, March 16.—The fund for Mrs. Hancock has reached \$50,000.

#### WEAVING A FATAL WEB.

The Prosecution in the Molloy Case and Their Hopes—Graham's Bible Story.  
SPRINGFIELD, Mo., March 15.—When the Molloy-Graham case was called Saturday morning, Mrs. Molloy and Cora Lee Graham appeared looking much more cheerful than Friday. They also expressed themselves as feeling hopeful of a favorable termination of the trial for them. As the case proceeds the general opinion gains ground that Cora Lee Graham will be held to answer for complicity in the commission of the crime, and that Mrs. Molloy will be held to answer for the fact. The testimony is not far enough advanced to gain much of an idea of the force of the prosecution, but it is known that the state will attempt to show that Mrs. Molloy was present when Sarah Graham was murdered, and perhaps fired the fatal shot. The trial progresses very slowly, only eight witnesses having been examined up to the third day of adjournment Saturday evening. The testimony is mainly that given at the inquest. It is expected that the testimony relied on to convict the woman with the crime will not be given before the middle of the week. The witness, Brumby, who worked on the Molloy farm, and a week ago left for Arkansas, riding a horse he claimed had been given him by the Molloy family, who he claimed the country, has not been apprehended, though officers are in pursuit of him. Graham has amused himself in compiling the following which is supposed to give an account of his crime if the same is to take a Bible and follow the directions he will have an entertaining story: Genesis, third chapter, verses 1 to 9, inclusive, and verse 22. Ecclesiastes, seventh chapter, verses 26, 27, and 28. Acts, twenty-seventh chapter, verses 1, 2, 12, and 18. Acts, twenty-fourth chapter, verse 13. Luke, first chapter, verses 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

#### WERE OVER YOUNG TO MARRY.

Another Girl Tries to Throw Herself Away.

MANHATTAN, N. Y., March 15.—Oscar E. Morrow and Elsie M. Dyer are schoolmates at the village of Good Thunder, this country. He is already 36 and she 16. The girl's father, Henry Dyer, objected to her marrying the son of Morrow, owing to her extreme youth and his alleged worthlessness. An engagement was arranged and Morrow came to Manhattan to procure a marriage license, representing his age as 25 and her as 18. The license was issued with a proviso that it was only to be used in the presence and with the consent of his parents. She threw her clothes out of a second-story window, and was seen by Morrow to Vernon Center, where a minister married them without noticing the conditional clause in the license. Dyer pursued them, reaching Vernon on hour after the ceremony was performed, and caught the couple in a room with his daughter, who is now under the parental roof.

#### SENATOR WHITE INDIGNANT.

The Ohio Statesman Who Is Charged with Accepting "Bribe."

Toledo, March 15.—Senator Elmer White, who is charged with accepting "bribe" in the Payne election, to the senate, demanded to be heard in his own behalf Saturday and was permitted to testify. After coming from the room he stated that his examination had lasted the entire afternoon and had covered a wide range. Each member of the committee had questioned him as to his financial transactions from the time of his election as president of the senate until the election of Payne. He was very indignant at the action of the committee in calling on the nation to try and prove him a bribe-taker. "It is not investigation but implication they are after," he said.

#### Not Able to Explain the Cause.

ABILENE, Tex., March 15.—Friday night about 1 o'clock four masked men entered into Lou McMillan's house and began whipping her in a most unmerciful manner. Her screams were heard throughout the southern portion of the city, but no one came to her assistance, and she, with her children, went to the sheriff's residence to get her wounds dressed and remained till morning. She is a colored woman, but the cause of the assault is not known.

#### Got It All Arranged.

New York, March 15.—The Sun's Washington special says: The will rumors of the president's marriage are as to the surface. They say Miss Cleveland told somebody, who told somebody else, and so on, until the matter got to the government. As positive evidence they say the young lady is now in Europe, and will bring home her treasure.

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Rumor that Chairman Thurman is Dead.  
Hartford, Conn., March 15.—A rumor is current in this city to the effect that the Hon. Wm. H. Thurman, chairman of the Democratic national committee, died at his home in Little Rock Sunday afternoon last. The rumor cannot be confirmed, as it was impossible to communicate with Little Rock.

#### Terrific Explosion at Toledo.

TOLEDO, O., March 15.—An explosion, which shook the city like an earthquake, took place at the Linwood oil works Monday morning at 1:25, and brought great crowds of citizens to the streets. The south half of the building was completely wrecked, and the north half was almost as bad. A mile away. There are rumors that a number of people have been killed, but nothing certain is known. The building was afterward burned. Loss, about \$100,000.

#### Des Moines, Iowa, March 15.—The senate

Saturday adopted a resolution expressing disapproval at the president's use of the Des Moines river land bill. The same resolution was passed in the house. The judicial bill was discussed and an amendment adopted making judges salaries \$2,500 per annum. A bill was introduced making operators of coal mines liable for damages caused to one employee by another.

#### House of Refuge Destroyed.

TOLEDO, O., March 15.—The Toledo house of refuge, in the outskirts of the city, caught fire in the roof just before noon, Saturday, and was a total loss. It belonged to the city, and cost about \$50,000. There were about twenty inmates in the institution. About twenty of the boys were sick in the infirmary, but all were got out safely. There was about \$25,000 insurance on the property.

#### WISCONSIN REVOLUTIONIZED.

##### A Great Discovery.

What bids fair to revolutionize the liquor business in this country is a recent discovery of a Baltimore cooper, to have discovered a secret process of eliminating alcohol from whiskey. There is probably nothing in the past century that has been the source of more investigation and experiment, among scientists and chemists, than the search after this secret, and if the firm in Baltimore possesses it, as they evidently do, judging from the statements of our most scientific men of science, and the fact that they openly submit their product to the analysis of any intelligent chemist, and challenge the flooding of any trace of fuel oil or other poisonous ingredients, therein—they will indeed not only revolutionize the trade, but will reform, in a great measure, the practice of medicine. Already, owing to the alacrity with which physicians take hold of it, it has begun to be the recognized stimulant in the treatment of diseases, such as consumption, dyspepsia, neuritis and recovery from all wasting maladies. It is likely, therefore, not only to supersede all other whiskeys, but brandies, wines and the like, will have to succumb. The only difference between these latter and whiskey being the percentage of alcohol they contain, the new whiskey, which is said to be absolutely free from fuel oil, will only have to be diluted, in order to make it correspond in strength with any desired stimulant. The change in it, of this active potent fuel oil, will also make it the only stimulant, not followed by after effects, most undesirable in their character and so notable in the use of all other stimulants. The proprietors are distilling their new whiskey from malt, and combining, as it does, food and stimulant quality, it will doubtless have a tendency on account of its medicinal virtues, to win over many of the present devotees of rye, corn and other concoctions, in which the fatal fuel oil is ever present. This whiskey is said to be very agreeable to the taste, and has become very popular with the rich and the poor, to whom most stimulants are objectionable.

#### CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, March 15.—2:30 P. M.

open the source of more investigation and experiment, among scientists and chemists, than the search after this secret, and if the firm in Baltimore possesses it—as they evidently do, judging from the statements of our most eminent men of science, and the fact that they openly submit their product to the analysis of any intelligent chemist, and challenge the finding of any trace of fuel oil or other poisonous ingredients, therein—they will indeed, not only revolutionize this trade,











